Woman's Journal
And Suffrage News

LUCY STONE'S VISION

ALABAMA FORCES HOUSE TO ACT

Committee Lacks One of Favorable Report—Had Attempted to Bury Measure

By a margin of one vote the Alabama House Committee on Privileges and Elections voted last week to report adversely the bill submitting the suffrage amendment to the voters.

The committee at the previous legislative session last spring voted to postpone the resolution indefinitely. Since then the demand for action has been so strong that the question was forced to an issue. The vote stood 6 to 5 against a favorable report. Meanwhile a resolution which requires only a majority vote to pass and which does not need to go to committee has been introduced by Colonel Sam Will John. The Senate Committee has reported the amendment favorably, and the resolution in that branch is on the calendar for the fortieth day.

ANTIS COME OUT IN FULL COLORS

Girls, They Say, Perfectly Satisfied with Ten-Hour Day at Ten Cents

The following extract is taken from the letter of an anti-suffragist in the Brooklyn Daily Eagle of Aug. 5th:

"Take child labor. Who kicks up all the row about that? Not men, certainly. No. Suffragettes. Children are perfectly comfortable working in canneries. Those who work in the canneries come from a class of people who are accustomed to labor hard, who have nothing, and if their children didn't work in the canneries they would probably starve to death. Then take all this rot about working girls. They get far more now than they are worth in the way of wages. They were perfectly satisfied to work ten hours a day for 10 cents an hour until the suffragettes came along and stirred them up. . . . Barnes is perfectly right in trying to stop this fool class legislation, 'Widowed mothers' and 'postmen's pensions,' 'minimum wage' and 'child labor' laws, etc., which threaten the prosperity of this country. Now it only remains for men to vote 'No' on November 2."

JERSEY RECEIVES TORCH MIDSTREAM

Two Tugs Meet Half Way in Hudson and Torch of Liberty Changes Hands

The death of Mr. Blatch cast a shadow over the passing of the Torch of Liberty from New York to New Jersey. Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer took Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch's place and passed the torch, after its long travels through New York, on to New Jersey, Aug. 7. It was a picturesque scene, when the two tugs met midway in the Hudson at 11.30, and Mrs. Havemeyer, representing the Women's Political Union of New York, passed the torch over to Mrs. Mina C. Van Winkle, president of the Women's Political Union of New Jersey. Many cars full of New Jersey suffragists had gathered at the Pennsylvania pier in Jersey City, the use of which had been donated by the road. After the tug had docked, the travels of the torch by automobile began in Jersey.

LABOR SECRETARY PLEDGES SUPPORT

William B. Wilson, Member of President's Cabinet, Will Vote for Equal Suffrage

William Bauchop Wilson, Secretary of Labor, last week pledged his support to the cause of equal suffrage in his home State of Pennsylvania.

Secretary Wilson declared his belief in votes for women during an interview at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. He declined to commit himself on the federal suffrage amendment.

BASEBALL HURLED AT SUFFRAGIST

Mrs. Doane Said She Would Keep Up Speech if Heavens Rained Missiles

When Mrs. Jeanne Marion Doane was making a suffrage speech in front of the post office at Quogue, N. Y., recently, a baseball was hurled at her, escaping her face by only about six inches. After thanking the men who resented this outrage, Mrs. Doane continued her speech:

"If the heavens rain baseballs, or even cannon balls, it shall not swerve me from my mission of bringing to the men of this State, whenever they will listen to me, the message we have for them in favor of woman's enfranchisement."

RULERS CORDIAL IN SCANDINAVIA

Emily G. Balch Tells Results of Mission from Hague to Northern Countries

Professor Emily G. Balch of Wellesley College returned last week from a trip to the Scandinavian countries and Russia, where she went as a delegate from the International Congress of Women at The Hague. She has been invited to confer with President Wilson as soon as he returns to Washington and to report on the results of this peace mission.

"When the Congress proposed sending delegates to the neutral countries, I was skeptical as to the plan," says Miss Balch, "but I did not understand the importance of such international opinion. We made those countries see that women are vitally concerned in the questions of war and peace."

Miss Balch said that the delegates were received courteously by Prime Minister Zahle and Minister of Foreign Affairs Csavenius in Copenhagen, King Haakon and Prime Minister Ihlen of Norway and the four presidents of the Norwegian Parliament. They also were granted an audience with Ministers of Foreign Affairs Sazanoff in Petrograd and Wallenberg at Stoekholm.

"The King of Norway," said Miss Balch, "gave us a most cordial reception, and for two hours discussed the resolution calling for a conference of neutral nations. He is much interested in the plan, as were all the officers we saw. Their attitude was decidedly friendly, but non-committal. No country, apparently, wants to take the initiative in calling the conference. However, I am hopeful that it may be brought about."

The other members of the party were Chrystal Macmillan of England, Miss Wales of Canada, Mme. Rosika Schwimmer of Hungary, Mme. Ramondt of The Hague and the Baroness Ellen Palmstierna, who accompanied them to Russia in place of Mme. Schwimmer.

TEN YEARS SHOW RUM FOR ANTIS

Lies of Opposition Lead Unprejudiced Official to Publish His Experience

In answer to a recent denial by the Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage that they are supported by the liquor interests, the Anti-Saloon League Superintendent of New Jersey writes in the American Issue of August 6:

"The Superintendent holds no commission from the suffrage association, nor has he ever made a suffrage speech, in New Jersey or any other State. Yet he has become so thoroughly disgusted with the lies that are being told that he wishes to state that in his experience of ten years and more in the fight against rum he has found that the liquor interests will spend as much money and fight as hard to defeat the right of women to vote as to defeat direct legislation against the traffic itself."

TO GO OVERLAND WITH PETITIONS

Women Voters Will Travel by Automobile and Horseback to Washington

Scores of women voters will participate in an overland trip by automobile and horseback from the Panama-Pacific Exposition to Washington, D. C., leaving San Francisco September 17, according to the plan of the Congressional Union. The women will form a parade which will be the concluding feature of a congress of women voters, of which Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont of New York is chairman.

Three months will be required to make the trip. Addresses will be delivered at many places along the line of march and a series of suffrage demonstrations with a pageant and a mass-meeting will be held at Washington. Petitions asking Congress to pass the nation-wide suffrage amendment will be presented to Congress soon after it convenes.

CHAUTAUQUAS GO FOR SUFFRAGE

Eleven Out of Fifteen Vote Favorably After Helen Todd and Lucy Price Debate

In a straw vote taken at fifteen Chautauquas in New York State, after suffrage debates between Miss Helen Todd and Miss Lucy Price, Miss Todd reported the result as 11 to 4 in favor of suffrage.

On entering the meeting every person was given a printed slip of paper with the words *for* and *against* on it, and asked to vote as he passed out after the debate by dropping the half that expressed his opinion in the box at the gate. The straw vote began with the first debate at Perry, June 25, and ended at Walton, July 10, and in all but four places, Ovid, Moravia, Hamilton and Cazenovia, there was a majority for suffrage. According to Miss Todd's figures Perry gave a majority of 39; Le Roy, 135; Batavia, 164; Brockport, 110; Albion, 148; Lyndonville, 139; Honeoye Falls, 72; Canadaigua, 96; Cortland, 106; Greene, 51, and Walton, 188.

Miss Todd says that after suffrage had won in 11 out of 15 places, the Chautauqua management gave orders to discontinue the vote, saying it made "hard feeling."

MAYOR APPOINTS POLICEWOMAN

New Orleans City Federation of Women's Clubs Chooses Active Suffragist First Officer

Mrs. Alice Monahan has recently been appointed as first woman member of the New Orleans police force by Mayor Behrman. The appointment followed a conference between the Mayor and a committee from the City Federation of Women's Clubs. The frequent law violations at Milneburg, a bathing resort, which have defied the policemen, suggested the creation of a policewoman. At the request of Mayor Behrman, the women's committee undertook to select the appointee, and they unanimously decided upon Mrs. Monahan. She is an ardent suffragist and joined the Woman Suffrage Party of Louisiana when it was organized in 1913, becoming its first corresponding secretary.

LEGAL ADVICE TO SUBSCRIBERS FREE

The Woman's Journal will print a form of bequest every week for the assistance of any one who wishes to leave a bequest to the support and improvement of the paper, and the promotion of the principles which it advocates.

In making a will or writing a codicil to a will, in the matter of witnesses, etc., there are many questions which arise. In this connection the Woman's Journal will furnish legal advice free to any of its subscribers in any of the States.

The form of bequest should read as follows:

I hereby give and bequeath to the Proprietors of The Woman's Journal, published in Boston, a corporation established by the laws of Massachusetts, the sum of ————dollars.

Suffragists are no respecters of weather.—Mary Garrett Hay.

HONORABLE MENTION

The results of the National Woman's Journal Day, which is being celebrated throughout the country today, will be published in these columns next week. The names of those who have secured over five subscriptions in the campaign for one thousand new "efficient suffragists" in each State have been given in previous issues. Today we begin the list of those who have secured less than that number:

Mrs. E. L. Averill	1
Mrs. J. Aden	4
Miss Hattie L. Alden	2
Miss Mollie A. Alexander	1
Mrs. Grosvenor Allen	2
Mrs.. W. H. Allen	2
Mrs. Olive Pond Amies	3
Miss Anna L. Andrews	3
Miss Anna L. Andrews	3
Miss Carrie Armitage	2
Miss Grace Arnold	1
Mrs. Calvin Austin	2
Mrs. M. C. Burleigh	2
Mrs. Jessie W. Bestor	1
Mrs. E. Bonnhein	2
Mrs. Arthur S. Brackett	1
Mrs. Eliza Mouvy Bliven	1
Mrs. E. D. Bacon	4
Mrs. B. B. Bassette	1
Miss Elizabeth A. Balloch	2
Mrs. Blanche B. Brush	1
Miss Mary M. Bartelme	2
Mrs. L. Brackett Bishop	2
Mrs. O. P. Bourland	1
Miss Julia K. Barnes	2
Mrs. Blanche B. Brush	1
Miss C. V. Burghardt	2
Mrs. Ernest Brown	2
Miss Anna V. Becker	1
Mrs. Helen L. Benson	2
Mrs. Blanche M. Brown	1
Mr. Roland Burdette	2
Miss Elizabeth Boydon	1
Mrs. M. Louise Baum	2
Mrs. C. W. Britton	3
Mrs. Minnie Bliss	1
Mrs. E. W. Berry	4
Mrs. James Brownlow	2
Mrs. E. M. Bangs	1
Mrs. Sarah M. Bentley	1
Mrs. Mary E. Bowles	2
Mrs. G. A. Barrett	3
Mrs. Florence H. Bethell	3
Mrs. P. G. Bacon	4
Mrs Emily Beeker	1
Mrs. Mary D. Brite	1
Mrs. E. B. Bregenzer	3
Mrs. Nellie Barnard	2
Miss Izabella Brown	1
Mrs. W. R. Butler	1
Mrs. Leroy F. Baker	2
Miss Mary E. Bakewell	2
Mrs. W. M. Burnett	1
Mrs. Bidwell	1
Mrs. M. Bentliff	3
Mrs. Jennie A. Bronson	4
Miss Caroline M. Brown	1
Miss H. E. Brennan	1
Mrs. C. Chandler Blake	3
Mrs. G. Loring Briggs	1
Mrs. Burt Bristol	1
Miss Gertrude Bardwell	4
Miss E. S. Brewer	1
Mrs. Olivia Y. Bowditch	2
Mrs. Caroline W. Babson	4
Miss Aurelia Hall Bonney	2
Miss Ida M. Belichon	2
Miss Mary Bollec	3
Miss Belle Bootherton	1
Mrs. Henry Bryan	3
Mrs. Alice H. Bugbee	3
Miss Margaret D. Bennett	4
Miss Emma F. Bower	4
Miss Fanny Brin	2
Mrs. Emily Newell Blair	1
Miss Adelheid C. Bedal	3
Miss Helen L. Benson	2
Mrs. Ida A. Craft	1
Miss M. D. Carberry	1
Mrs. Fred I. Clarke	2
Miss Kathrine Collins	1
Mrs. D. A. Clarkson	1
Mrs. Eliza C. Church	4
Miss Nellie A. Cronin	1
Miss Georgia Cobb	1
Miss Margaret W. Campbell	4
Miss Jean N. Cosley	3
Dr. M. E. Thompson-Coppin	1
Miss Florence Clark	2
Mrs. Edwin D. Clark	2
Mrs. B. J. Cunningham	3
Mrs. Mary R. Cabot	1
Miss Annie Joe Coates	2
Mrs. T. T. Cotnam	1
Mrs. Edward P. Clarke	1
Mrs. Arthur W. Chaffee	4
Mrs. Arthur S. Cranston	2
Mrs. Clara Bewick Colby	1
Miss Mildred Cunningham	1
Miss Lizzie Collins	1
Mrs. W. F. Carr	1
Mrs. Kate J. Carter	3
Mrs. J. W. Cory	1
Miss L. A. Clark	1
Miss Eva Channing	1
Miss Laura Clay	2
Mrs. C. D. Campbell	1
Mrs. E. J. Cory	1
Miss Edith B. Cabot	2
Mrs. B. Coleman	1
Mrs. H. C. Cook	4
Mrs. Ella C. Carleton	1
Miss Abbie L. Clark	3
Miss Maude Carvill	1
Mrs. A. L. Cook	1
Mrs. L. N. Clarke, Jr	1
Mrs. May S. Coffin	1
Mrs. L. D. H. Cowling	4
Mrs. Everett Colby	4
Mrs. Walter Commerce	1
Miss Mary Clark	3
Mrs. O. H. Clark	2
Miss Margaret Cullen	4
Mrs. E. N. Davis	1
Mrs. J. F. Denison	1
Miss Angelica C. Doubleday	2
Lavinia R. Davis, M.D.	1
Miss Mabel W. Denise	1
Miss Mary J. Dewey	1
Mrs. J. D. Doane	4
Miss Adelaide Deming	2
Mrs. G. R. Douglas	2
Mrs. L. E. Dowdrell	1
Miss Flora Dunlap	3
Mrs. J. M. Dakin	1
Mrs. D. D. Daggett	1
Miss Emily E. Deland	1
Miss Mary Donovan	1
Miss Lillian Dixon	1
Mrs. Wm. Darrach	1
Mrs. Winifred A. Erickson	2
Mrs. Caroline Edgerton	2
Mrs. C. B. English	1
Mrs. H. G. Estey	1
Mrs. J. Gale Ebert	4
Miss Ruth B. Emerich	1
Mrs. John A. L. Efferts	1
Mrs. Frances H. Engeman	4
Mrs. Mary G. Eastman	2
Mrs. Robert Ford	2
Mrs. H. A. Frey	1
Mrs. N. V. V. Franchot	3
Mrs. W. S. Farmer	1
Miss Ellen A. Freeman	1
Mrs. William Falger	1
Mrs. C. B. Flagg	1
Miss Carrie Florida	3
Mrs. Victor Fragee	3
Mrs. A. B. Fairbank	4
Mrs. John Faville	4
Helena L. Fitzsimmons	1
Mrs. Mary L. Fisher	1
Miss Martha W. Fairfield	1
Miss Martha Fort	1
Mrs. Anna R. Fisher	2
Mrs. Charles Firth	1
Mrs. F. W. Fletcher	2
Mrs. E. M. Fisher	1
Mrs. Henry E. Fales	1
Miss Fannie J. Fernald	1
Mrs. O. E. Fischer	2
Miss H. Goodwin	2
Mrs. Rose Gillette	3
Mrs. A. E. Graves	2
Mrs. Groninger Gore	1
Miss Elisabeth Goodrum	1
Mrs. L. E. Grossclose	1

(Continued next week.)

SAYS VOTE WILL STOP BRUTALITY

Professor of Theology Thinks Woman Suffrage Will Change Treatment of Criminals

Henry C. Vedder, professor of Church History in Crozier Theological Seminary (Baptist), says women voters would put an end to the brutal treatment of criminals. In his "The Gospel of Jesus and the Problems of Democracy," Prof. Vedder says:

"If men will endure our brutal and inhuman methods, women will not; and we may confidently expect one of the earliest beneficent effects of woman suffrage to be the amelioration of our methods with criminals. When we think of our filthy jails in which uncondemned and in many cases innocent persons are confined; of our prisons with their crowded unsanitary cells and their slave-pen work shops; of our courts which savagely send a man to prison for thirty years for the theft of a scarfpin, or a boy for stealing a five-cent soft drink, or a labor leader for leading a street parade; we may well hope with fervency for the day when the American woman may be heard in our Legislatures, and in the holy Congress, and possibly on the sacrosanct judicial bench."

NOTES AND NEWS

The Wisconsin Federation of Labor went on record for equal suffrage at its recent convention in Superior.

Four out of the eight members appointed by Mayor Mitchel last week to the Widowed Mothers' Pension Committee are women: Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Mrs. Rogers H. Bacon, Mrs. William Einstein and Miss Sophie Irene Loeb.

"I believe many men go to the saloon, club, lodge and devil, because of the weak, vapid, inane, unintelligent tittle tattle of empty-headed women who have no interest beyond the washtub, caramels or poodle," says Dr. Augustus E. Barnett of Philadelphia, who has become a convert to equal suffrage.

Miss Gratia Erickson of Evanston, Ill., accompanied by Mrs. William B. Dorr Butler of Philadelphia, set out from Lee last week on a canvass of the southern Berkshires. The women plan to live in a caravan, and have named it "The Sunflower Express." The horse has been named "Campaign."

It is not uncommon to hear the "no taxation without representation" argument for woman suffrage airily disposed of by the remark that there is comparatively little such property and that most of it is represented by male relatives of the women who own it. In this connection some figures recently collected by Mr. E. J. Durnall of Swarthmore, Pa., are of interest. He found that of a total real estate valuation of $2,200,000 in that borough, no less than $272,000, or very nearly one-eighth was owned by women who had no male relative of voting age domiciled with them. Just how these women secure representation for the not inconsiderable portion of the realty taxes of Swarthmore which

THE NEWER JUSTICE IN CHICAGO

By Cora Welles Trow

To seek and find the human being who lurks under the outer crust of criminality and to excite in that human being a desire for something better and a realization of what that something better would mean in life, this is the object of "The Newer Justice" as administered in the Municipal Courts of the City of Chicago.

The courts which contain the most interest for those familiar with a different system of treating the criminal offender are, "The Court of Domestic Relations," "The Boys' Court," and "The Court of Morals." These belong to what are called "The New Courts" which were inaugurated in 1913 in response to an agitation for a different court system in the treatment of those lingering on the brink of actual criminality. The reform was not inaugurated until after the municipal vote was given the women by the vote of the State Legislature. The Chief Justice of Chicago, the Honorable Harry Olson, does not hesitate to assert that many of the new court methods which are proving so successful were suggested by women.

The waiting room of the "Court of Domestic Relations" has little in common with an ordinary court waiting room. Comfortable chairs of all sizes adjust themselves to the comfort of the adult and the child and mitigate the fact that both are in the grasp of the law. If mother or baby are ailing, a nurse is near at hand and Dr. Anna Dwyer, the court physician for women, will administer to the sick.

When a husband is brought into court and found guilty of non-support, the judge always ascertains if he is a wage-earner, and if such is the case he is ordered to pay a certain part of his wage into court and this is paid by the court to the wife.

The need of a "Boys' Court" becomes apparent when we realize that thousands of parents apply annually to the department of "Juvenile Delinquents" for advice and assistance to keep their boys at home and make them behave in a respectable manner. Here may be seen the mother with her boy by her side, telling the judge that he will not attend school, but prefers a game of craps to study. Here justice is tempered with mercy. Parents are frequently reminded that the home should be made attractive for the boy and that his rights should be respected.

The court which contains the most interest for the student of sociology is the "Court of Morals." Unlike New York there is no division of sex; it is simply a court of morals for both sexes and when a question of morality is before the court the man and woman are both held.

All women arrested are given a physical examination by the court physician, Dr. Anna Dwyer, and if found to be diseased are sent to a hospital until cured. Many undesirables who are found to be citizens of other locations, are deported and many put on bonds for good behavior.

A prostitute is one who plies a trade for gain, her body being her capital. Many of these girls are the children of parents who have placed them at work at such an early age as to unfit them physically for any hard work. This is the reason so few can ever be made good house-workers. Their power of concentration is impaired and they lack executive, so when work is dull and the shop shuts down, they drift on the streets. From many of them I heard this remark, "How else can I live?"

Women are welcome in the Chicago courts and made to feel at home. Women court officers, women police, women probation officers, all tend to create an atmosphere of refinement, and the courtesy which is extended to visitors is a welcome surprise to those of us who have endeavored to study conditions in the courts of New York City.

The Chicago courts ignore precedence and deal with the accused as a human being in need of help.

Here are some of the things the "Newer Justice" is successfully accomplishing as outlined by Dr. Anna Dwyer, the court physician:

"To study cause, as well as effect, in the moral deviation of the defendant.

"To provide human and scientific care and treatment for the delinquents who are physically and mentally ill.

"To study cause of non-support and wife abandonment; to ascertain the degree of the physical, mental and moral defects of the defendants with a view to at least preventing future delinquency.

"To secure thereby the highest attainable degree of efficiency and hence economy in the business administration of the City, County and State consistent with our laws. In other words, to enforce laws interpreted by the aid of medical science, and so secure "The Newer Justice."

Members of the Protestant Women's National Association of Chicago, working for the reclamation of wayward girls, have agreed to try the experiment of opening their homes to the girls and treating them as daughters of the household. Twenty members have arranged to take wayward girls into their homes immediately.

The New York Evening Sun calls attention to the fact that women lawyers cannot practise law in Maryland, possibly because they might neglect their hypothetical children, while the same objection has no weight in the case of the woman who scrubs office floors. "No man wants her job," comments the Sun.

Equal Suffrage should be recommended by the Republican party in Massachusetts in the opinion of ex-Senator Charles E. Burbank of East Bridgewater, who recently made public a statement declining to be a candidate for the Republican nomination for Lieutenant Governor. "The Republican party should recommend the passage of the woman suffrage amendment by the voters at the coming election," he declared.

A woman can walk a sick baby for two days and nights at a stretch, whereas one hour's hand-to-hand combat with a teething infant leaves a man a physical wreck. Yet there are people who doubt that the sex has stamina enough to cast a ballot!—Dorothy Dix.

CALL FOR ACTION ON BABY DEATHS

Women Osteopaths Say Better Sanitation Could Save 150,000 Babies a year

At the American Osteopathic Association's Convention last week in Portland, Ore., it was decided by the Women's Department to open free children's clinics in every city in the country.

Dr. Josephine L. Pierce of Lima, O., chairman of the committee, said:

"They estimate that 300,000 babies die each year. And to think that one-half of these deaths are due to preventable diseases. Better sanitation, better hygienic surroundings in all homes as well as in schools, factories, etc.; better preparation for motherhood, continued instruction in the care of children before and after birth are and will be the important factors in increasing the standard of public health."

WOMEN FREIGHT OR PASSENGERS?

Mr. Seth Low recently made the suggestion that passenger fares on railroads should be reduced and freight fares increased, because passengers vote and freight does not.

Thereupon "M. C." wrote to the New York Times: "If Mr. Low's idea should become a law I am wondering under which rate women passengers would be charged."

CHIEFS OF POLICE GO ON RECORD

In Watertown on July 28 the New York State Association of Police Chiefs passed a resolution favoring woman suffrage. The Patrolmen's Wives Benevolent Society came out strongly for women in New York City early in July. Evidently policemen believe that women do want the vote and that law and order demand that they should have it.

Immigration was at its lowest since 1899, during the twelve months ended July 1, and the net increase in the foreign population of the year was less than 48,000, according to statistics issued at Washington last week. And yet there is still talk of the "foreign women's vote."

The first street meeting for suffrage was held in Tuscaloosa, Ala., the other day with an unusually large audience.

Mrs. H. K. Burnes, superintendent of the State Orphans' Home at Atchison, Kan., announced last week that she would become a candidate for United States Senator from Kansas in 1918.

"A man who suggested repealing woman suffrage in New Zealand would be considered a fit subject for an insane asylum," said S. M. Fisher, the Minister of Marine and Customs of New Zealand, during a recent speech in Philadelphia. "I am told in this country," he added, "that woman suffrage would destroy chivalry. In your street cars I see twenty men sitting and one woman standing. In my country they would be vying with each other to get the women to take their seat."

MAGAZINE NAILS ANTI CANARD

Good Housekeeping Says It Had Few Protesting Letters on Mrs. Pankhurst's Articles

"In Massachusetts and New York women opposed to suffrage are grasping at any straw which will help them to keep themselves and others from having any say in public affairs," says Good Housekeeping Magazine. "One such straw was the statement made by the former advertising manager of this magazine that, when Mrs. Pankhurst's articles were being printed, the letters of protest came in in such great numbers that we got scared and withdrew the series. One anti-suffrage paper quoted this statement under the heading, 'A Warning to Magazines.' Women in both the States above mentioned wrote to us for the facts, as it seemed to them that a series that ran through seven numbers of the magazine was far from being killed by fright. So we counted the protesting letters —*and they were just thirty-four.* And a majority of the thirty-four letter-writters said they had not read a single one of the articles and didn't want to read any. In the beginning we asked Mrs. Pankhurst to write *six* articles, and we printed *seven.*"

COLORADO WOMEN PETITION WILSON

Denver Democrats Ask President to Take Stand for Suffrage in New Jersey

The Denver Post of August 3 says: "Denver and Colorado women have joined their suffragist sisters all over the country to deluge President Wilson with letters asking him to vote for the suffrage amendment in New Jersey when the question comes before the voters of the State on Oct. 19. The suffragists are asking the president to announce before the election that he will give the women his vote. If he does this they predict a landslide for suffrage in New Jersey and New York.

Many letters from Colorado women have already reached the summer White House at Cornish, N. H.

Mrs. Mary C. C. Bradford, State superintendent of public instruction, is at the head of a movement to have every Democratic woman in the State write to the President and beg him, as one of her political faith, to use the influence of his personal example to give women the vote in the Eastern States.

Dr. Harriette McCalmont Stone, president of the Equal Suffrage Associations of Kalamazoo County and Kalamazoo City, has been elected a member of the School Board by the greatest majority ever given a woman candidate in Kalamazoo. She is the wife of Dr. W. A. Stone and the mother of two children.

Some woman risks her life whenever a soldier is born into the world. She does sentry duty over his cradle, and for years she is his quartermaster, and gathers his rations. And when that boy grows to a man, shall he say to his mother, 'If you want to vote, you must first go and kill somebody'? It is a coward's argument!—Lucy Stone.

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL
AND SUFFRAGE NEWS

FOUNDED BY
LUCY STONE and HENRY B. BLACKWELL

A Weekly Newspaper Devoted to Winning Equal Rights and especially to Winning Equal Suffrage for Women

Editor-in-Chief
ALICE STONE BLACKWELL

Contributing Editors
Mary Johnston — Ben B. Lindsey
Rabbi Stephen S. Wise — Caroline Bartlett Crane
Reginald Wright Kauffman — Josephine Peabody Marks
Zona Gale — Ellis Meredith
Florence Kelly — Mabel Craft Deering
Witter Bynner — Elisa Calvert Hall

Artists
Mayme B. Harwood — Blanche Ames — Fredrikke Palmer

Deputy Treasurer: Howard L. Blackwell
Assistant Editor: Henry Bailey Stevens

Managing Editor
Agnes E. Ryan

Publication Office: 585 Boylston Street, Boston, Massachusetts.
Telephone: Back Bay 4717

Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Massachusetts, as second-class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION
Domestic: One Year, $1.00; Six Months, 50c; Four Months on Trial, 25c; Single Copies, 5c.
Canadian or Foreign: One Year, $1.50.

Receipt of payment must not be expected to show on address label under two weeks from date received.

Checks and drafts and post-office orders should be made payable to The Woman's Journal.
Advertising rates will be sent upon application to advertising manager.

VOLUME 46, NUMBER 33

HER SOUL MARCHES ON

The celebrations of Lucy Stone's birthday remind us that her "soul goes marching on."

When we measure the advance of the equal rights cause since her day, we are apt to think of its material growth—of the twelve suffrage States, and the suffrage amendments now pending in seven other States as well. But there has been an even more wonderful growth of the spirit that was in her and the other pioneers.

"You have had a great deal to say about the quantity of woman's desire for the ballot," said Col. T. W. Higginson to a young man who had been declaring that most women did not wish to vote. "Now I want you to learn something about its quality. I want you to go and talk with Lucy Stone."

"Little, gentle woman, as the world called her, she could weigh twenty tons when she had a mind to throw herself into the balance for the oppressed," said Mrs. Mary A. Livermore. "Bishop Gilbert Haven said once that he believed Lucy Stone was the one woman in the world who would go to the stake and die for woman suffrage. 'Would you, Mrs. Livermore?' he asked me. And I said I was sure I would not, for it is coming—coming all in good time. 'But that,' said Gilbert Haven, 'isn't Lucy's way of giving herself wholly to a cause. She would go to the stake and die to get suffrage for women next week.'"

There were others in those early days in whom the fire of that holy purpose burned as purely as it did in Lucy Stone. But at that time such faith and fervor were rare. Now they have spread to thousands of hearts. East and West, North and South, that sacred flame is burning. A multitude of women are putting the very marrow of their bones into the work for equal suffrage, without fee or reward; and instead of the one man who stood shoulder to shoulder with Lucy Stone, a host of husbands are working for the cause hand in hand with their wives, and men's leagues are multiplying all over the country.

It is this spirit that makes victory sure. Nothing can stand against it: for in it and behind it is the power of the Eternal. A. S. B.

IT KNOCKS AT ALL DOORS

An encouraging sign of the progress of equal suffrage is the ever-growing amount of time that the question consumes. This is beginning to worry the opponents. The New York Times makes a rather plaintive plea to the suffragists not to bring the matter up in the next Congress, on the ground (1) that it can accomplish nothing, and (2) that all the time is wanted for more important subjects.

But the friends of equal rights are not at all convinced that it can accomplish nothing. In the last Congress the nation-wide suffrage amendment got a majority vote in the Senate and a big minority vote in the House. Since then two more States have given the ballot to women, and the pressure upon Congress has grown stronger. Many suffragists hope that this time the amendment will pass. All are agreed that, whether it passes or not, a debate in Congress accomplishes a valuable work in helping to educate the public. The oftener the old objections are brought out and aired, the more apparent their flimsiness becomes.

It is not worth while to go into the question of the comparative importance of equal suffrage and other measures. That is a subject on which The Times and the suffragists might not agree. But when The Times urges the women to "be not only merciful but patriotic," and let Congress alone, it should remember two things. The first is that "unsettled questions have no mercy upon the repose of nations." The second is that all suffragists believe the success of their cause will be a good thing for the country, and therefore they consider it a patriotic work to push it.

This movement has now grown to the point where it knocks at all doors—the doors of the States and the doors of the nation. It will keep on knocking louder and louder until they open. A. S. B.

HOW TO STOP THE WASTE

A good old Presbyterian lady once said she had learned that the best way to get rid of a temptation was just to yield to it. That is the only way to get rid of the demand for equal suffrage. When the widow in Scripture persistently troubled the unjust judge, he finally decided to avenge her in order to have peace. The process of pestering him was tiresome for both parties, and no doubt the widow felt encouraged when she heard him begin to groan. The plea of the New York Times to the women to be merciful is merely a groan from the unjust judge.

There is just one way to stop the ever-increasing waste of time over this question, and that is to give women the vote. Thomas A. Edison is reported as saying that equal suffrage is partly a question of good morals, and partly of the elimination of waste. It ought to be granted as a matter of justice; but, in addition, it will certainly save both men and women an enormous waste of time.

"Most people believe that women are going to get the vote," said Samuel Gompers, in his address the other day before the National Women's Trade Union League, "and, if it is right, it should go through at once, to get it out of the way as soon as possible, so that we can get at other questions." He added that he believed it was right, and urged everyone to vote for it next November. A. S. B.

POLICE CHIEFS FAVOR

The convention of the New York State Association of Police Chiefs, held in Watertown the other day, passed the following resolution, after listening to an address from Miss Harriet May Mills:

"We, the chiefs of police of New York State, in annual convention assembled, believing in the principles of American democracy, and recognizing that the women of New York State are as fit to exercise the right of suffrage as the four million women now voting in the West, do hereby resolve that we are in favor of the passage of the woman suffrage amendment to the State constitution next November."

This action is commended to those opponents of equal suffrage who feel nervous about the "bad women's vote." The Chiefs of Police know much more about the criminal element, both male and female, than is known by the average citizen; and they evidently have no fear of the bad women's votes. Probably they remembered that only six per cent. of this country's criminals are women. A. S. B.

CHIVALRY INCREASES

"How much happier are you in Montana since you have the vote than we are in the East?" A Philadelphia reporter asked this question of Dean Mary Stewart, of the University of Montana, who is helping in the Pennsylvania campaign. She answered: "Just about six months happier than you are in Pennsylvania."

"We have noticed a marked change in the attitude of politicians towards us since we have had the vote," continued Dr. Stewart. "Before we were enfranchised, when we went to the State capital they paid little attention to us.

"They were perfectly courteous, but did not take us seriously. After we had gained the ballot we were received there very differently. They were just as 'chivalrous,' but respect for us had been born.

"We often hear people say that chivalry will decline when women have the ballot," Miss Stewart added, "but since I have been in the East, I have not noticed that I have been given a seat in the trolley cars any more frequently than at home, nor been treated with any more genial courtesy."

The woman question is not making for sex antagonism, but for deeper sex unity. Its object is not race confusion, but race completion.—Florence Guertin Tuttle.

THE CHANCE AT LAST

Lucy Stone wrote to Mrs. Anna Christy Fall on July 31, 1891: "My heart is aching to stir this old Bay State so that it can save itself from the sin and shame of disfranchising its women." Now, at last, the chance to do away with that sin and shame has come. After refusing for more than a generation, the Massachusetts Legislature has at last submitted the constitutional amendment to the voters. Let us work to have it carry next November!

Colonel Higginson said at Lucy Stone's funeral:

"In the vast changes that have been made in the laws, who among us had so large a part as hers! When she went before Legislatures, she reached them with her voice and with her fearlessness and with her accurate and careful knowledge of the law. I went with her once before the Judiciary Committee of the Rhode Island Legislature. She made her simple statement, persuasive as always, clear and unflinching, as always, and I remember that, after the hearing was over, the late Judge Greene, of Providence, who had been for years chairman of the Judiciary Committee, asked me as a favor to introduce him to Lucy Stone, and said to her, 'Mrs. Stone, you put me to shame by the discovery that all these wrongs exist under cover of Rhode Island law. It is perfectly true; you have not made a single mistake. And yet I, the chairman of this Judiciary Committee for years, have done nothing to remove them.' And from that moment Judge Green was her friend and our friend."

If it be claimed that the majority of women do not desire the ballot and would not vote, I answer that right and justice cannot be estimated in numbers; that a majority of the men seldom vote; that if any number of qualified women desire the ballot it should not be denied them; that in a democracy all people qualified by intelligence and character should be not only permitted, but encouraged, to vote. —U. S. Representative John W. Abercrombie of Alabama.

Dr. William J. Mayo, the noted surgeon of Rochester, Minn., has come out for equal suffrage, after noting the excellent sanitary and public health work done by a civic league of women formed through the efforts of Mrs. Caroline Bartlett Crane. He says: "It would seem that the best sentiment and the only hard-working consciences are in women, as women appear to be the only ones to do things that are right because they are right."

Mrs. Julian Heath, President of the National Housewives' League, says: "Whenever a cold-storage bill or any bill intimately connected with the home comes up before commissions or Legislatures, we of the Housewives' League are asked to give our judgment upon it. If we give our judgment, why shouldn't it be registered? The only way we know of doing that is with the ballot." Mrs. Heath is a converted anti.

Society is not going to lose its common sense, nor its decency, nor go back to the customs of barbarism, because women vote. Meanwhile, the bugaboo of free love served a badly frightened opposition with an excuse behind which to hide the weakness of its position.—Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt.

"No reasonable man or woman regards suffrage as a panacea, but it is one remedial agent in legislative conditions which react on the social body. It is reasonable to infer that the demand of men and women voters can bring about better conditions than the vote of one sex alone."—Vice-President Marshall.

It is said that women have no experience in electoral matters. When a boy becomes 21 he has had no experience, yet he is admitted at once to the suffrage.—Chief Justice Clark of North Carolina.

No argument has yet been used against the admission of women to suffrage that is not based on one of two grounds: Either it is based on the fears of bad men, who know that the ballot of women will abolish the abuses by which they profit, or it is based on the opposition of good men who are by nature opposed to any change in anything.—Chief Justice Clark of North Carolina.

You might as well try to hold back Niagara as to stop woman suffrage. It is coming, and our national party might just as well have the benefit of it instead of the odium of opposing it.—U. S. Representative Raker of California.

The woman suffrage cause is so one with civilization and humanity that I wonder any civilized man can be against it.—William Dean Howells.

In the final analysis, the burden of war falls on the women. They carry the cross, and it is only just that they have some voice in the government which declares a war in which they suffer.—Irvin Cobb.

THE STORY OF LUCY STONE

Remarkable Career of Pioneer Suffragist Celebrated All Over Country This Week—As One of First College Women Forbidden to Read Essay—In Spite of Vituperation and Mobs Carried Suffrage Message Throughout Nation—Founded Journal and Organized Big Associations

This week the suffragists of Massachusetts and New Jersey are celebrating the birthday anniversary of Lucy Stone, the pioneer, who founded the New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association in 1867 and the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association in 1870. The day is now kept to a greater or less extent all over the country, and it is no doubt destined to be celebrated more and more. It is good for the multitude of strong young workers who are now carrying the movement forward to recall the hardships and heroism of the pioneers; and it is inspiring to look back and see how vast a change in the condition of women has already been accomplished.

Dark Days for Women

When Lucy Stone was born, a married woman had hardly more legal rights than a baby. Her husband had the absolute control of her property, her person and her earnings. He was the sole owner of the children. Public opinion sternly forbade a woman to speak in public. Even the few women who wrote for publication were looked upon as unwomanly. All the professions were closed to women, and they were limited to a few poorly-paid occupations. Their opportunities for education were scanty. No college in the United States had opened its doors to them. There were hardly any women's organizations. Even to belong to a temperance society was considered unbecoming for a "female." After Lucy was grown up, the prejudice against any semi-public work for women was still so strong that the appointment of Abby Kelley on a committee of the Anti-Slavery Society actually split the association in twain. Worse than any legal disabilities was the universal belief in the divinely ordained subjection of women. It enveloped every girl child from her cradle in a mental and spiritual strait jacket. It is hard for the young women of the twentieth century even to realize the difficulties under which the pioneers began their work. Today the world for women has been largely revolutionized; and one of those who did the most to revolutionize it was the woman whose birthday is celebrated this week.

Morning Star is Born

Lucy Stone has been called "the morning star of the woman's rights movement." "She," said Elizabeth Cady Stanton, "first really stirred the nation's heart on the subject of women's wrongs." Before the first woman's rights convention was held, before the earliest suffrage association was organized, she started out to lecture for the cause; and she laid down the work only with her life's end, when the old dark days were gone forever.

Came of Fighting Stock

Lucy Stone was born August 13, 1818, on a farm near West Brookfield, Mass. She was the daughter of Francis Stone and Hannah Matthews, and was the eighth of nine children. She came of good New England stock. Her great grandfather fought in the French and Indian war; her grandfather was an officer in the war of the Revolution, and afterwards captain of four hundred men in Shay's Rebellion. Her father was a prosperous farmer, much respected by his neighbors, but fully imbued with the idea of the right of husbands to rule over their wives, as were most men of his generation. Her mother was an excellent Christian woman, who submitted as a matter of conscience.

All Were Workers

Little Lucy grew up a healthy, vigorous child, noted for fearlessness and truthfulness, a good scholar, and a hard worker in the house and on the farm, sometimes, barefooted, driving the cows by starlight before the sun was up, when the dew on the grass was so cold that she would stop on a flat stone and curl one small bare foot up against the other leg to warm it. Everyone on the farm worked. The mother milked eight cows the night before Lucy was born, a sudden shower having called all the men into the fields to save the hay. She said regretfully, when told of the sex of the new baby, "Oh, dear! I am sorry it is a girl. A woman's life is so hard!"

Had a Happy Childhood.

But Lucy had a happy childhood. The home had abundance of good food, pure country air, and surroundings of natural beauty, in which she took the keenest delight. After their chores were done, the children were free to play. Lucy had overflowing health and activity. As she raced over the hills and danced with her pet lamb, she felt "as light as if she had no flesh."

Lucy and the Snake

A story of her childhood illustrates her courage. Going through the fields one day, she came upon a large black snake, coiled up on a rock in the sun, fast asleep. Most little barefooted girls would have taken to their heels. Lucy picked up a big stone, and went softly and poised it directly over the snake, and then let it drop, crushing the reptile's head to pieces. This incident was typical. Her whole life was a bruising of the serpent's head.

Learns to Command Temper

In later life, Lucy had great gentleness and serenity; but as a child she had a high temper. One day a younger sister had exasperated her, and while chasing her through the house in intense anger, Lucy caught sight of her own face in the glass, and was shocked. She said to herself, "That is the face of a murderer!" She went out and sat on a rock for hours, thinking how she could overcome such a temper. She sat until it grew dark and her mother called her in. From that time on she set herself resolutely to rule her own spirit.

Labors to Save Mother

When Lucy was about twelve years old, she saw her mother's health breaking down under the hard work. She thought the matter over, and quietly made up her mind that if somebody must be killed by the work, she could be spared better than her mother. She was a strong child and from that time on she took upon herself the hardest tasks. She would get up early, do the entire washing for the large family, and then walk off a mile to school, coming back at noon and taking the clothes off the line, and then returning to school. She grew pale and it was thought to improve her looks, for the perverted taste of those days admired a "delicate" appearance. If she heard her mother coming upstairs, when she had snatched a moment to lie down, she would jump up and busy herself about something, in order that her mother might not suspect she was feeling tired.

Decides to Go to College

The little girl early became indignant at the way she saw her mother and other women treated by their husbands and by the laws, and she made up her childish mind that those laws must be changed. Reading the Bible one day, while still a child, she came upon the text, "Thy desire shall be to thy husband, and he shall rule over thee." At first she wanted to die. Then she resolved to go to college, study Greek and Hebrew, read the Bible in the original, and satisfy herself whether such texts were correctly translated.

Her brothers went to college, but when Lucy wanted to go, her father said to his wife, in all seriousness, "Is the child crazy?" The young girl had to earn the money herself. She picked berries and chestnuts and sold them to buy books. For years she taught district schools, studying and teaching alternately.

Was Successful Teacher

She soon became known as a successful teacher. Once she was engaged to teach a "winter school," which had been broken up by the big boys throwing the master out of the window headforemost into a deep snow drift. As a rule, women were not thought competent to teach the winter term of school, because then the big boys were released from farm work and were able to attend. In a few days she had this difficult school in perfect order, and the big boys who had made the trouble became her most devoted lieutenants; yet she received only a fraction of the salary paid to her unsuccessful predecessor.

Women Forbidden to Speak

In 1837, Lucy sat with a cousin in the gallery of the church at North Brookfield at a convention of ministers and listened to the reading of the "Pastoral Letter," issued by the General Association of the (Congregational) Churches of Massachusetts against public speaking by women. It had been drawn up to silence Abby Kelley, and the sisters Sarah and Angelina Grimke, of South Carolina, who had freed their slaves and come north to lecture against slavery. The body of the church at North Brookfield was black with ministers, and in the gallery were women and laymen. During the reading of this "Brookfield Bull," as the poet Whittier called it, the Rev. Dr. Blagden walked up and down the aisle, turning his head from side to side and looking at the women in the gallery as much as to say, "Now! now we have silenced you!" Lucy made her cousin's side sore with her nudges of indignation, and told her at the close that if she ever had anything to say in public, she would say it—and all the more because of that Pastoral Letter.

Woman's Church Vote Not Counted

At nineteen she joined the Congregational Church. Soon after, Deacon Henshaw was put on trial for his activity in anti-slavery work. Several church meetings were held over his case. Lucy did not know that women were not allowed to vote in the church, and when the first vote was taken, she held up her hand with the rest. The minister, a tall, dark man, stood up and pointed over to her, and said to the man who was counting the votes, "Don't you count her." He said, "Why, isn't she a member?" The minister answered, "Yes, but she is not a voting member." "The accent of scorn with which he said it touched me in just the right place. I had an opinion; I was a member; I had a right. A vote was taken six times, and every time I held up my hand," she said; and she held up her hand again, with a flash in her eye, as she told the story to her daughter on her death bed. Today women vote in church meetings in most of the denominations. There has been a great change since the time when that one uncounted hand was the only protest in behalf of equal rights for women in the church!

Attended Mt. Holyoke

She went for a time to Mt. Holyoke Seminary, and caused some consternation by putting William Lloyd Garrison's paper, "The Liberator," into the reading room. Mary Lyon took her to task, and said to her, "The slavery question is a very great question, and a question upon which the best people are divided."

Goes to Oberlin

At the low wages paid even to the best women teachers in those days, it took her nine years to earn the money to carry her to Oberlin, O., then the only college in the country that admitted women. Crossing Lake Erie from Buffalo to Cleveland, she could not afford a stateroom, but slept on deck on a pile of grain sacks, among horses and freight, with a few other women, who, like herself, could only pay for a "deck passage."

Earns Her Way Through College

At Oberlin she earned her way by teaching in the preparatory department of the college, and by doing housework in the Ladies' Boarding Hall at three cents an hour. Most of the students were poor, and the college furnished them board at a dollar a week. But she could not afford even this small sum, and during most of her course she cooked her food in her own room, boarding herself at a cost of less than fifty cents a week. She hardly ever had a new dress, and she did not go home once during the four years; but she thoroughly enjoyed her college life, and found time also for good works.

Men Object to Woman Teacher

Oberlin was a station on the "underground railroad," a town of strong anti-slavery sympathies and many fugitive slaves settled there. A school was started to teach them to read, and Lucy Stone was asked to take charge of it. The colored men, fresh from slavery and densely ignorant, still felt it beneath their dignity to be taught by a woman. Without letting her know this, the committee took her to the school and introduced her to them as their teacher, thinking they would not like to express their objections in her presence. But there was a murmur of dissatisfaction, and presently a tall man, very black, stood up and said he had nothing against Miss Stone personally, but he was bound to confess that he did not like the idea of being taught by a woman. She persuaded them, however, that it would be for their advantage to learn from anybody who could teach them to read; and her dusky pupils soon became much attached to her. When the Ladies' Boarding Hall took fire, during her temporary absence, many members of her colored class rushed to the fire, bent upon saving her effects. She was told on her return that a whole string of colored men had appeared upon the scene one after another, each demanding breathlessly, "Where is Miss Stone's trunk?"

Makes First Public Speech

Her first public speech was made during her college course. The colored people got up a celebration of the anniversary of West Indian emancipation, and invited her to be one of the speakers. The president of the college and some of the professors were also invited. She gave her address among the rest, and thought nothing of it. The next day she was summoned before the Ladies' Board. This was made up mainly of the wives of the faculty. They represented to her that it was unwomanly and unscriptural for her to speak in public. The president's wife said: "Did you not feel yourself very much out of place up there on the platform among all those men? Were you not embarrassed and frightened?" "Why, no, Mrs. Mahan," she answered. "'Those men' were President Mahan and my professors, whom I meet every day in the class room. I was not afraid of them at all!" She was allowed to go, with an admonition.

Meets Antoinette Brown

At Oberlin Lucy met Antoinette Brown, who was destined to become the first woman minister. Antoinette on her way to the college had been warned against a young woman of strange and dan-

gerous opinions there, named Lucy Stone; but the two soon became great friends—a friendship cemented in late life by their marrying brothers.

Girls Form Debating Club

These two girls "made things hot" for the conservative elements in the college faculty.

The young men of the class held debates as part of their regular class work in English, and the girls were required to attend in order to help form an audience for the young men, but were not allowed to take part. Lucy Stone was intending to lecture and Antoinette Brown to preach, and both of them wished to gain practice in public speaking. They asked to be allowed to take part. Professor Thome, the head of the department, was a man of liberal ideas and consented. The young women took part in a single debate, and tradition says it was a brilliant one. But the faculty immediately shut down on them, and declared there must be no more of it. Lucy and Antoinette, with a few others, organized the first debating society ever formed among college girls. They met at the house of an old colored woman who lent them her parlor. Sometimes in summer they met in the woods. Always they gathered secretly, going one or two at a time, to avoid observation.

Could Not Read Essay

At the end of her course Lucy was appointed to write an essay to be read at commencement, but was notified that one of the professors would have to read it for her, as it would not be proper for a woman to read her own essay in public. Rather than not read it herself she declined to write it. Nearly forty years after, when Oberlin celebrated its semi-centennial, she was invited to be one of the speakers at that great gathering. So the world moves.

She Begins to Lecture

She graduated in 1847, and gave her first woman's rights lecture the same year in the pulpit of her brother's church at Gardner, Mass. Soon after she was engaged to lecture regularly for the Anti-Slavery Society. She mixed a great deal of woman's rights with her anti-slavery lectures. One night, after her heart had been particularly stirred on the woman question, she put into her lecture so much of woman's rights that her friend, the Rev. Samuel May, the agent of the Anti-Slavery Society, who arranged her meetings, felt obliged to tell her that on the anti-slavery platform this would not do. She answered, "I know it, but I could not help it. I was a woman before I was an abolitionist, and I must speak for the women." She resigned her position as lecturer for the Anti-Slavery Society, intending to devote herself wholly to woman's rights. They were very unwilling to give her up, however, as she had been one of their most effective speakers; and it was finally arranged that she should speak for them Saturday evenings and Sundays—times which were regarded as too sacred for a woman's rights meetings—and during the rest of the week she should lecture for woman's rights on her own responsibility.

Has Many Adventures

Her adventures during the next few years would fill a volume. She had no co-operation and no backing, and started out absolutely alone. She put up the posters for her own meetings with a little package of tacks and a stone picked up from the street. Sometimes the boys followed her, hooting and preparing to tear the posters down. Then she would stop and call the boys about her and hold a preliminary meeting in the street until she had won them all over and persuaded them to let her posters alone. Once a hymn book was hurled at her head with stunning force. Once in winter a pane of glass was removed from the window behind her, a hose was put through and she was suddenly deluged with ice-cold water while speaking. She put on a shawl and continued her lecture. Pepper was burned, spit-balls were thrown and all sorts of devices were resorted to in order to break up the meetings, but generally without success.

One Typical Day

One day she went to lecture at Hinsdale, Mass., away up among the hills. The Rev. Samuel May had written to the Unitarian minister there, asking him to give out the notice of the meeting. When she got there she found that he was opposed and had not done it. So she put up her own posters, and then went from house to house all day inviting everybody to the meeting. She had no time to eat. In the evening she toiled up the long hill to the hotel. The hotel-keeper's wife was overworked and tired, with several little children clinging to her. Lucy said:

"I must have some supper before my lecture, but get me whatever you can get most easily—I am hungry enough to eat anything—and I will take care of the children meanwhile." Children were always delighted to go to her. She told them stories until supper was ready. The poor mother chopped up meat and potatoes to make hash, but in her hurry she forgot to take out of the chopping bowl the dishcloth with which she had wiped it, and the cloth was chopped up with the hash. When Lucy took the first mouthful she found the dishcloth in it and could eat no more. She went to her lecture fasting. At first the boys threw paper wads, but soon every one grew interested and attentive. "It was a good meeting, and I got some subscribers for the Anti-Slavery Standard then who kept on taking it as long as it was published," she said in telling about it many years later. After the meeting she came back to the hotel, but a party of young men were carousing in the room next to her's, and for a long time she could not sleep. This day was typical of many.

She Travels Far and Wide

She travelled over a large part of the United States. In most of the towns where she lectured no woman had ever spoken in public before, and curiosity attracted immense audiences. The speaker was a great surprise to them. The general idea of a woman's rights advocate, on the part of those who had never seen one, was a tall, gaunt, angular woman, with masculine manners and a strident voice scolding at the men. Instead, they found a little woman with quiet, unassuming manners, a winning presence and the sweetest voice ever possessed by a public speaker. This voice became celebrated. It was so musical and delicious that persons who had once heard her lecture, hearing her utter a few words years afterward on a railroad car or in a stage coach, where it was too dark to recognize faces, would at once exclaim unhesitatingly, "That is Lucy Stone."

Had Wonderful Eloquence

She had great natural eloquence. There were no tricks of oratory, but the transparent simplicity, sincerity and intense earnestness of the speaker, added to a singular personal charm and an utter forgetfulness of self, swayed those great audiences as the wind bends a field of grass. Mobs would listen to her when they howled down every other speaker.

Some Stories of Her Power

At one woman's rights meeting in New York the mob made such a clamor that it was impossible for any speaker to be heard. One after another tried it, only to have his or her voice drowned forthwith by hoots and howls. William Henry Channing advised Lucretia Mott, who was presiding, to adjourn the meeting. She answered, "When the hour fixed for adjournment comes I will adjourn the meeting, not before." At last Lucy Stone was introduced. The mob became as quiet as a congregation of churchgoers; but as soon as the next speaker began the howling recommenced, and it continued to the end. At the close of the meeting, when the speakers went into the dressing room to get their hats and cloaks, the mob surged in and surrounded them; and Lucy, who was brimming over with indignation, began to reproach them for their behavior. "Oh, come," they answered, "you needn't say anything; we kept still for you!"

She Subdues Another Mob.

At an anti-slavery meeting on Cape Cod in the open air a platform for the speakers had been erected in a grove, and a crowd gathered; but a crowd so menacing in aspect and with so evident an intention of violence that the speakers one by one came down from the stand and slipped quietly away till none were left but Lucy Stone and Stephen Foster. She said, "You had better run, Stephen; they are coming!" He answered, "But who will take care of you?" At that moment the mob made a rush for the platform, and a big man sprang up on it, grasping a club. She turned to him and said without hesitation, "This gentleman will take care of me." He declared that he would. Tucking her under one arm and holding his club with the other, he marched her out through the crowd who were roughly handling Mr. Foster and such of the other speakers as they had been able to catch. Her representations finally so prevailed upon him that he mounted her on a stump and stood by her with his club while she addressed the mob. They were so moved by her speech that they not only desisted from further violence, but took up a collection of $25 to pay Stephen Foster for his coat, which they had torn in two from top to bottom.

"God Made You An Orator"

She spoke at the woman's rights convention at Syracuse, N. Y., in 1852. Upon her return to Boston Theodore Parker met her on the stairs leading up to the office of William Lloyd Garrison's paper, The Liberator, and greeted her with a quotation from the Syracuse Standard's comment on her speech: "Whether we like it or not, little woman, God made you an orator!"

Southerners Cheer Anti-Slavery Words

Various stories have come down to us illustrating the singular power of her eloquence.

About 1853 she visited St. Louis. She gave three lectures on woman's rights to enormous audiences, and was invited to stay and give a fourth on temperance. In the intervening time she was taken for a ride around the city. She saw many signboards saying "Negroes Bought and Sold," and others saying "Hot Tom and Jerry," "Irish Punch," etc., and they all mixed themselves up together in her mind. As she was lecturing that night to a crowded hall she was intending to end a sentence with the words "rum and rum sellers," but unconsciously she said instead "rum and slave-holders." She saw a flash go over all the faces. She stopped, and for half a minute you might have heard a pin drop. Then she said: "I said slave-holders. I meant to have said rum sellers. But, while I was thinking of the ruin that comes to you by your rum-selling, I could not forget the deeper ruin that comes to you by your slave-holding, and in spite of myself the word came out of my lips." In those days any one who spoke against slavery in the South risked his life; but the audience applauded in admiration of what they supposed to be her pluck, for they thought she had done it on purpose. At the close Dr. McDowell, dean of the Medical College, who had been active in getting up the meeting, came to her for fear she might be attacked. But instead the people came around her with broad smiles, saying, "You thought you wouldn't go away without giving us a slap, didn't you?" She answered, "No, it was not meant for a slap; it was just as I told you."

Afterwards Dr. McDowell went into a drug store and found all the men talking of the lecture. One expressed the opinion that Lucy was a bad character. Dr. McDowell was full of wrath. He put his hands on the counter and said: "You are young and I am old, but if you say that again I'll come over the counter and knock your teeth down your throat!"

"Have You a Knife"

In 1855 in Cincinnati, O., she spoke at the trial of Margaret Garner, a beautiful slave woman who had escaped with her children, and on the point of recapture had killed one of her little girls. She said that boys could get along better under slavery, but that her girls should never suffer as she had. Lucy visited her in prison, offering her such sympathy and help as she could. Among other things, she asked her whether, in case she should be taken back into slavery, she had a knife. This was overheard. At the trial Lucy was asked whether she had offered Margaret a knife. Lucy answered, "I did ask her if she had a knife. If I were a slave, as she is a slave, with the law against me, and society against me, and the church against me, and with no death-dealing weapon at hand, I would with my own teeth tear open my veins and send my soul back to God who gave it."

Margaret's master was in court. A woman who was present said she never saw a man perspire so in her life as he did during Lucy's speech. At the close he promised Lucy to give Margaret her freedom, but he did not keep his word.

She Wins the Jews

In New Jersey a few years later an old colored woman had been bullied and threatened by her husband into mortgaging her land, her only property, and the mortgage was about to be foreclosed. Lucy said she would attend the auction and try to get the people to let her bid on the land for the old woman. She was told it would be of no use; that it was a valuable piece of land, going for much less than it was worth; that the Jews were intending to be on hand, and no one could induce a Jew to give up a good bargain. She said that Jews were human beings as much as any one else; and, at all events, she meant to try. Before the auction began she got permission to address the crowd. She explained the circumstances and asked them to let her buy the land for the old woman. A number of Jews were present, and not the best type of Jews, either; but not a Jew bid, and they let her bid in the land for the exact value of the mortgage.

She Converts "H. H."

Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson used to tell how he took the poetess "H. H." (Helen Hunt) to a suffrage meeting, although she was an anti. "Those are the people we ought always to take to reform meetings, if possible," said the colonel. "She went expressly to write an amusing burlesque upon the meeting for a New York paper. When we came out she walked on in silence for a time, and I said, 'Well, have you plenty of material for your letter?' And she replied, 'Do you suppose I would ever write a word against anything that a woman with such a voice as Lucy Stone's wants to have done?'"

Made Converts in Shoals

Most people's objection to equal suffrage is not an objection of reason, but an objection of sentiment. In her old age a whole parlor meeting of antis would sometimes come over to suffrage in a body after listening to an address by her simply because of the singular personal sweetness and charm that she possessed to the very end of her life.

Would Charge No Fee

When she began to lecture she would not charge an admission fee, partly because she feared it might keep some one away, and she was anxious to have as many people as possible hear and be converted; and partly from something of the Quaker feeling that it was wrong to take pay for preaching the Gospel. She economized in every way. When she stayed in Boston, she used to put up at a lodging-house on Hanover St., where they gave her meals for twelve and a half cents, and lodging for six and a quarter cents, on condition of her sleeping in the garret with the daughters of the house, three in a bed.

Once when she was in great need of a new cloak, she came to Salem, Mass., where she was to lecture, and found that the Hutchinson family, the famous anti-slavery singers, were to give a concert the same evening.

They proposed to her to unite the entertainments and divide the proceeds. She consented, and bought a clock with the money. She was also badly in want of other clothing. Her friends assured her that the audiences would be just as large despite an admission fee. She tried it, and finding that the audiences continued to be as large as the halls would hold, she continued to charge a door fee, and was no longer reduced to such straits.

Calls First National Convention

She headed the Call for the first National Woman's Rights Convention, held at Worcester, Mass., in 1850. Three local woman's rights conventions had already been held—the famous one at Seneca Falls, N. Y., in 1848, another at Rochester, N. Y., and a third at Salem, O. The Worcester Convention was the beginning of the national movement, and gave a great impetus to the cause. The Call was signed by 189 men and women, representing six States, and including many persons of distinction. Among them were Wendell Phillips, William Lloyd Garrison, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Lucretia Mott, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and Paulina Wright Davis and Elizabeth Smith Miller.

Of the many speakers at that great convention, the only survivor today is the Rev. Dr. Antoinette Brown Blackwell, of Elizabeth, N. J., now in her ninety-first year.

At this time Susan B. Anthony was not yet a suffragist. She began her long and devoted work for the cause in 1852.

For years after this, Lucy took a main part in getting up the National Woman's Rights Conventions, which were held annually in different parts of the country; and she published their proceedings in pamphlet form, at her own expense.

Courtship and Marriage

At the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention of 1853, twelve petitions for woman suffrage were presented, bearing about 2,000 signatures. One of them was headed by Louisa Alcott's mother. A hearing was given before a committee of the convention, and was addressed by Lucy Stone, Wendell Phillips, Theodore Parker and others. A young man in the audience listened to Lucy, and made up his mind to marry her if he could. This was Henry B. Blackwell of Cincinnati, O., an able business man and an ardent abolitionist. A reward of $10,000 had been offered for his head, at a public meeting in Memphis, Tenn., because of the leading part that he had taken in the rescue of a young slave girl. He was a brother of Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell, the first woman in America to obtain a medical degree.

Lucy had meant never to marry, intending to devote herself wholly to her work. But he promised to devote himself to the same work, and persuaded her that together they could do more for it than she could alone.

The wedding took place on May 1, 1855, at the home of the bride's parents. The ceremony was performed by Thomas Wentworth Higginson, then pastor of a church in Worcester, later a colonel in the Civil War.

Issues Marriage Protest

At the time of their marriage they issued a joint protest against the inequalities of the law as it then stood. The protest was widely published, and helped to get the laws amended. Mr. Higginson sent it to the Worcester Spy, with the following letter:

"It was my privilege to celebrate May day by officiating at a wedding in a farmhouse among the hills of West Brookfield. The bridegroom was a man of tried worth, a leader in the Western anti-slavery movement; and the bride is one whose fair name is known throughout the nation; one whose rare intellectual qualities are excelled by the private beauty of her heart and life.

"I never perform the marriage ceremony without a renewed sense of the iniquity of our present system of laws in respect to marriage; a system by which 'man and wife are one, and that one is the husband.' It was with my hearty concurrence, therefore, that the following protest was read and signed, as a part of the nuptial ceremony; and I send it to you, that others may be induced to do likewise."

Text of Protest

The protest was as follows:

While acknowledging our mental affection by publicly assuming the relation of husband and wife, yet, in justice to ourselves and a great principle, we deem it our duty to declare that this act on our part implies no sanction of nor promise of voluntary obedience to such of the present laws of marriage as refuse to recognize the wife as an independent, rational being, while they confer upon the husband an injurious and unnatural superiority, investing him with legal powers which no honorable man would exercise, and which no man should possess. We protest especially against the laws which give the husband:

1. The custody of the wife's person.
2. The exclusive control and guardianship of their children.
3. The sole ownership of her personal and use of her real estate, unless previously settled upon her or placed in the hand of trustees, as in the case of minors, idiots and lunatics.
4. The absolute right to the product of her industry.
5. Also against laws which give to the widower so much larger and more permanent interest in the property of his deceased wife than they give to the widow in that of her deceased husband.
6. Finally, against the whole system by which 'the legal existence of the wife is suspended during marriage,' so that in most States, she neither has a legal part in the choice of her residence, nor can she make a will, nor sue or be sued in her own name, nor inherit property.

We believe that personal independence and equal human rights can never be forfeited except for crime; that marriage should be an equal and permanent partnership, and so recognized by law; that, until it is so recognized, married partners should provide against the radical injustice of present laws by every means in their power.

We believe that, where domestic difficulties arise no appeal should be made to legal tribunals under existing laws, but that all difficulties should be submitted to the equitable adjustment of arbitrators mutually chosen.

Thus, reverencing law, we enter our protest against rules and customs which are unworthy of the name, since they violate justice, the essence of law.

(Signed) Henry B. Blackwell, Lucy Stone, West Brookfield, Mass., May 1, 1855."

Keeps Her Own Name

She looked upon the loss of a wife's name at marriage as a symbol of the loss of her individuality. Eminent lawyers, including Samuel E. Sewall, Ellis Gray Loring, and Salmon P. Chase, afterwards Chief Justice of the United States, told her that there was no law requiring a married woman to take her husband's name; it was only a custom. Accordingly she decided, with her husband's full approval, to keep her own name, and she continued to be called by it, during nearly forty years of happy and affectionate married life. She signed all legal documents, "Lucy Stone, wife of Henry B. Blackwell."

For years the opponents of equal rights for women had been expressing their fervent wish that someone would marry Lucy, as it was assumed that this would stop her lecturing. Some verses published in the Boston Post said:

"A name like Curtius' shall be his,
On Fame's loud trumpet blown,
Who with a wedding kiss shuts up
The mouth of Lucy Stone!"

But Mr. Blackwell added his own eloquent voice to hers, and put his great abilities at the service of their common cause. He traveled from the Atlantic to the Pacific in the interest of equal suffrage. With her, he labored with Congress and with State Legislatures; he helped to organize conventions all over the country; he toiled at the editor's desk, and wrote innumerable letters to the press. To the end of his life whenever a speaker was wanted, he was ready to go; and few could speak so well. He took no pay for his services, and he contributed money liberally to the cause. A number of the pioneers in the suffrage movement had husbands who were in full sympathy with them; but this couple were the only husband and wife who really gave their lives to it together.

Protests Against Taxes

Soon after their marriage they moved to New Jersey, where they spent some years, living in Orange, Montclair and Roseville. In Orange their daughter was born, on Sept. 14, 1857. There Lucy let her household goods be sold for taxes. One of the articles seized was the baby's cradle; and she wrote a protest against taxation without representation, with the baby on her knee. That baby was Alice Stone Blackwell, the present editor of The Woman's Journal and President of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association.

This early protest was celebrated in Orange this week on Aug. 13, by the New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association, with a pilgrimage of suffragists from all over the State, and the unveiling of a tablet on the house at 16 Hurlburt street.

Saturday the birthday is celebrated by the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association with a pilgrimage to West Brookfield and a meeting at Lucy Stone's old home.

Was Devoted Mother

During the ten years from 1847 to 1857, she threw herself into her lecture work. For a few years after her baby was born, she devoted herself almost wholly to the child. Then she took up her public work again; but never to the neglect of her husband and daughter.

Organizes Suffrage Associations

In 1866 she took an active part in organizing the American Equal Rights Association in New York. In 1867 she organized the first New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association. In 1869, with Julia Ward Howe, George William Curtis, William Lloyd Garrison, Mary A. Livermore and others, she organized the American Woman Suffrage Association at Cleveland, O. About that time she and her husband moved to Boston, and they organized the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association in 1870. In all these societies, as well as in the New England Woman Suffrage Association, she was chairman of the executive committee, and did a large part of the labor. She always craved not the post of prominence, but the post of work.

Founds Woman's Journal

She raised most of the money with which The Woman's Journal was started in Boston in 1870. Mary A. Livermore was its first editor. Two years later, Mrs. Livermore, whose time was under increasing demand in the lecture field, resigned. Lucy Stone then took up the work, and was editor-in-chief for more than 20 years, assisted by her husband, and later by her daughter.

Aids Amendment Campaign

She took part in the first campaign for the suffrage amendment in Kansas in 1867, and in the later campaigns for amendments in Vermont, Michigan, Nebraska, Colorado and Rhode Island. A cold caught in crossing a flooded river in one of the Western amendment campaigns took away much of the strength of her voice—"never loud to the nearest, never low to the farthest," as it was called in her prime; but it kept all its silvery sweetness, and to the end of her life she was in continual demand as a speaker. She helped to organize hearings before many different State Legislatures, and to secure not only a long series of improved laws in Massachusetts, but better legislation for women in many different States. For more than forty years an incalculable number of tracts and leaflets were issued from her office; and her work radiated out all over the United States.

Was Good Housekeeper

She was an admirable housekeeper, of the old New England type. She dried the herbs and put up all the fruits in their season. She made her own yeast, her own butter, her own dried beef, even her own soap.

Had No Thirst for Fame

She was one of the most modest and unassuming of women. She had no "thirst for fame." She kept no record of her work, and did not even save her press notices. When importuned, as she often was, to furnish particulars of her life for books of "Famous Women," she refused almost with horror.

Put the Cause First.

She always put the cause first. There were differences of opinion among the suffragists in the early days, more serious and more painful than those which exist now; but when women belonging to the "other wing" of the movement were going to hold a convention, she said fervently to her daughter, in the privacy of their home, "Oh, I do hope they will have a good meeting!" Her wish always was that converts should be made to equal suffrage, no matter who made them. Neither jealousy nor personal ambition characterized her. The only things she could not forgive were things that hurt the cause.

In her later life she was greatly honored and beloved. Ridicule had given place to respect, even on the part of those who differed with her.

Beautiful Death

She passed away on Oct. 18, 1893, as calmly and fearlessly as she had lived. To friends who during her last illness expressed the wish that she might have lived to see suffrage come, she answered, "Oh, I shall know it. I think I shall know it on the other side." She said, "I look forward to the other side as the brighter side, and I expect to be busy for good things. I know the Eternal Order, and I believe in it. I have not a fear, nor a dread, nor a doubt."

She Knew No Fear

This absence of fear was natural to her. She told her daughter that during all the mobs and agitations of the anti-slavery days, she had never been conscious of a quickened heart beat. Her husband always called her "the gentlest and most heroic of women." Once when she found that her home had caught fire from a blazing gas-jet which had burned away a rubber tube, she took hold of the red-hot metal handle with her bare hand, without a moment's hesitation, and turned the gas off. She did not know what fear was, for herself; though she could feel keen apprehension for those she loved.

On her death-bed, when she was told that all the papers were paying tributes to her, she said: "Oh, if only they would all come out for woman suffrage!"

As long as she was able to think and plan at all, she thought for others, and planned for their comfort. As she lay in bed, too weak to move, she still studied to save everybody steps, to spare the servants, to see that a favorite dish was prepared for a guest. She tried to plan also for the continual carrying on of her paper—"the dear little old Woman's Journal," as she called it.

Was Womanly Woman

The purely womanly qualities were stronger in her. To the end of her life she loved a love story. She was attracted to every child—pretty or ugly, clean or dirty; and all children were drawn to her, like bees to honey. Her face always beamed at the sight of a baby.

Believed in the Home

She had no "anti-man" theories or feelings. During her last illness, she made some allusion to a friend's matrimonial troubles, and added:

"But I do believe that a woman's truest place is in a home, with a husband and with children, and with large freedom—pecuniary freedom and personal freedom." "And with the right to vote," suggested her daughter. "And with the right to vote, of course," she added.

"I have had a full, rich life," she said. "I am so glad to have lived, and to have lived at a time when I could work!"

When a letter from the New England Women's Press Association was read to her, speaking warmly of her work, she said, slowly: "I think I have done what I could. I certainly have tried. With one hand I made my family comfortable; with the other"—here her voice failed through weakness. She meant that with the other she had worked for the oppressed.

Her last words to her daughter were, "Make the world better."

Her funeral was less like a funeral than a coronation. She had advised her family not to have public services; she thought there would not be enough people who would want to come. But hours before the church doors were open, people were waiting reverently in the street. A lifelong opponent said that the death of no woman in America had ever called out so widespread a tribute of affection and esteem.

A. S. B.

IF AT ALL, WHY NOT ON ALL?

There are just fifteen States in the Union in which no women vote for anything whatever. There are eleven full suffrage States and one other where women vote for president. There are twenty-one other States in which women have a partial right to vote—generally for members of school boards.

"So in two thirds of the United States," says the Independent, "the question is no longer, 'Shall women vote?' It is rather, 'Shall women who vote for this be allowed to vote for that as well?' And in one quarter of the States even that searching question has been answered in the affirmative.

"Let us face the issue squarely.

"Since women may vote on child education, why not on child labor?

"Since women may have a hand in the spending of public moneys for hiring school teachers, why not for employing food inspectors?

"Since their votes may influence the building of a school house, why not of a post office?

"If women are to vote at all, they should vote in all States. If woman's place is in the home, it is as bad for her to take a place in a school board as in a health board.

"For two-thirds of the United States, the question of woman's voting is settled. The only open question is 'the further extension of suffrage to women.' To that question logic, good sense and fair play have but one answer."

MISS RUMBOLD LEAVES ST. LOUIS A HOT-BED

Woman Who Made Playgrounds Famous Told She Was Not a Voter and "If She Cannot Support Herself She Should Get Married

Miss Charlotte Rumbold left St. Louis last week much more of a hot-bed for equal suffrage than it had ever been before. As head of the recreation department she had brightened the lives of all the children in St. Louis, but her career had no influence with the men who run the St. Louis government—she had no vote.

Miss Rumbold organized the first public playground in St. Louis eight years ago. It was given by the Wednesday Club with the proviso that some woman "out of politics" be placed in charge. "Under Miss Rumbold's guidance," as the Post-Dispatch says, "St. Louis' public playground system has become one of the largest and best in the United States.

"She had charge of the organized play of tens of thousands of children on 17 playgrounds, and at three swimming pools and three bathhouses. She was responsible for the right management of two public dances, seven moving picture shows, seven band concerts and two harber boat excursions each week."

Miss Rumbold's work was so noteworthy that she was offered a similar position in New York with a salary of $4,000. She said she would stay in St. Louis if her salary was increased from $1800 to $2400, thereby sacrificing $1600 a year in order to continue her work.

The Ways and Means Committee of the Board of Aldermen not only intimated that they would refuse this increase, but without a murmur they at the same time arranged to raise the salary of Rodowe Abeken, director of athletics, to a par with that of Miss Rumbold. They increased salaries throughout the city to the extent of $700,000.

Director of Public Welfare Tolkacz said he had been informed that members of the committee opposed the increased salary for Miss Rumbold because she was not a voter, and because they alleged she had failed to give Republicans preference in her appointments.

Immediately a stir ran all over St. Louis among the women. At a public hearing which was arranged, Mrs. William H. Utter, president of the Women's Council, led the women's protest.

"We mothers of St. Louis," she declared, "refuse to see our children made to pay the price of barter in a political deal. This is not a political question. It is a question of our civic future.

"The children of today are the citizens of tomorrow. They are our city's main asset. On them depends its future greatness. We will not consent to see them sacrificed to pay political debts."

Mrs. Philip N. Moore, a leader among the women social workers of the United States, followed Mrs. Utter, and declared that Miss Rumbold had "put St. Louis on the map as leading in municipal recreation work." She said that in her travels she was constantly called on to explain why Miss Rumbold was so little recognized in her home city.

Adam Wachman appeared as a leader of the opposition. He declared as his stand:

"Woman's place is in the kitchen."

He was seconded by Henry Korn, who qualified as an individual tax payer, and declared that he opposed women in public office.

"If a woman cannot support herself she should get married," he said.

The women's protest made no difference. The Committee refused the increase, and Miss Rumbold resigned. But the protest did show the women that they needed the vote. A writer in the Post-Dispatch said: "I must say I really was not keen on suffrage until this affair of Miss Rumbold's came to light the other morning, and from now on I am not only in favor of the movement, but am willing to show my allegiance to the cause in any shape or form."

Another observed: "If the politicians are able to sacrifice Miss Rumbold to the 'pie-counter,' it will have at least one good result: It will make suffragists of every self-respecting woman in St. Louis."

BANS ANTIS FROM BIG AUDITORIUM

Asbury Park Founder Refuses Hall to Women Who Are Dupes of Liquor Interests

Alleging that the women opposed to woman suffrage are unwittingly allowing themselves to be made the dupes of the liquor interests, James A. Bradley, founder of Asbury Park, N. J., on August 4 sent to the New Jersey Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage his refusal to rent the Beach Auditorium for meetings which were planned for that place. He said the association had professional speakers and asserted that the liquor interests contributed to the fund from which they are paid. In his letter Mr. Bradley said:

"The liquor interests, which I hold in abhorrence, as I look at it, regard sincere women as yourself as allies in their effort to crush the suffrage movement, because they know that when women get the vote, laws will be enacted, protecting their homes—protecting the people from the curse of rum."

CAMPFIRE GIRLS PREDICT CHANGE

Fortune Tellers, Boy Scouts, Balloons Aid Women to Council Fires of State

Campfire meetings brought big crowds in Manhattan and the Bronx last week to hear the story of woman's evolution from the days when she sat as a slave and a drudge at the campfire of the savage to these present enlightened times when she is preparing to take her place beside the council fire of the State. The meetings were held by the Woman's Suffrage Party in celebration of the Interborough Council Fires.

A real campfire was lighted on a rocky bluff at 204th St. and Sherman Ave., and a tableau was given. The picture was that of a gypsy woman telling the State of New York to keep the campfire burning if victory was to be won. Miss Portia Willis, in a white Grecian gown, represented the State of New York, and Miss Virginia Thorborough the disfranchised daughter.

Boy Scouts in the neighborhood collected brush for the fire, thus having a clean-up day in their immediate vicinity.

Campfire Girls distributed literature and sold buttons, a fortune-teller read the palms of suffrage leaders and predicted the votings of their Assembly districts, and red, white and blue balloons were sent up as signals to the similar celebrations of the Bronx and Richmond. The finders of these balloons, if they are under sixteen years old, were to receive prizes at headquarters.

POSTCARDS FOR VOTERS

The "IF YOU ARE SERIES" has been prepared to win voters. It is a set of postcards—one for every kind of voter in the country, according to his occupation, what he does for a living.

Prices: Complete set, postpaid, 15 cents. Single cards, postpaid, 1 cent. By the dozen, postpaid, 10 cents. Per hundred, postpaid, 60 cents. Per thousand, postpaid, $3.00.

One sample set of 18 cards to any reader of The Woman's Journal, postpaid, for 10 cents. Address order to The Woman's Journal, 585 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

JOHN C. PAIGE & CO.
INSURANCE
91 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK 65 KILBY ST., BOSTON
Fire Insurance covering Loss of Property and Rents
Dwelling Liability, Water Damage and Burglary Insurance
Jewelry and Tourists' Baggage Floaters
Life, Personal Accident and Health Insurance for Men and Women
Court and Fidelity Bonds and Automobile Insurance

LAST LAUGHS

"Has he reformed?"

"Not exactly. He's just flirting with conscience."—Judge.

A woman in much agony of spirit said she "could not bring her husband to the meeting with her, because he was so decomposed."

"I wonder why the collection is always taken up at our church before the sermon?" said little Bertie Green.

"Why, don't you know?" asked little Sammy Black, with a slight assumption of superiority. "That's so the preacher can tell how good a sermon to preach."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

"My wife is the most exasperating woman on earth," said the man with literary hair.

"I thought she was wonderfully pleasant."

"There you are. She won't sympathize in my work. I'm one of those humorists who describe family quarrels, and she insists on remaining absolutely good natured."—Washington Star.

A young mother who still considers marcel waves the most fashionable way of dressing the hair was at work on the job.

The precocious child was crouched on its father's lap, the baby fingers now and then sliding over papa's smooth and glossy pate.

"No waves for you, father," remarked the little one. "You're all beach."

To Authors and Publishers:

We are printers of many well known publications, among them *"The Woman's Journal."* If you have a book or a booklet, a magazine or a newspaper to bring out, write us. Open day and night.

R. L. GRIMES COMPANY.
183 Pearl St., Boston.

A straw vote on equal suffrage was taken at a recent primary election in three wards of Monroe, La. The total number of votes cast was 741, and of this number 472 favored suffrage.

Suffrage Exchange

Your wants may be many or few, but undoubtedly some of them can be filled through a little announcement in the Suffrage Exchange, which is proving every week of decided value to Woman's Journal readers. The rate is two cents a word with a minimum of fifteen words for thirty cents.

GENTLEWOMEN—Superb Toilet Articles and Rubber Goods by mail. Illustrated book of aids to health and beauty free. Mme. Drake Nekarda, 300 Broadway, New York. (38)

THE AWAKENING OF WOMEN. A brochure on the RACE POISONS. YOU should know WHY women must undergo dangerous operations. Get this book, it will guide YOU and YOURS to the EDEN of HEALTH. By mail 25c SILVER. Address, Mrs. S. V. Covington, Bellefontaine, Ohio. tf

SUFFRAGE SUPPLIES.

SUFFRAGE LECTURES by Miss Belle Kearney: "A Place in the Sun," "Woman and the Ballot." Popular Lectures: "Russia As I Saw It," "Old Days in Dixie Land," "Life in the Nile Country" Lectures on the Temperance Reform. For dates and terms address Miss Belle Kearney, 109 Bowen St., Providence, R. I., care Miss Hale. (tf)

THE WORTH OF A VOTE. Alice Stone Blackwell in this lucid little leaflet asks, "How much has the right to vote been worth to men?" and then clearly and concisely shows what the worth of a vote has been. Postpaid, each 2c.; per 100, 50c. Order from The Woman's Journal. (tf)

SITUATIONS.

WANTED, MEN AND WOMEN everywhere. Government Jobs; $70 month; short hours; vacations; rapid advancement. Steady work. Many appointments during Summer and Fall. Common education sufficient. Pull unnecessary. Write immediately for list of positions now obtainable. Franklin Institute. Dep't A 124, Rochester, N. Y (44)

REAL ESTATE

WRITE for the "Letters to George." They describe the possibilities of citrus fruit growing in Florida. C. E. STREET, Avon Park, Fla. tf

Helps for Suffrage Workers---

"SUFFRAGE AND MORALS," by Miss Blackwell, discusses what has been accomplished by the States wherein women vote for social reform, red light abatement and the single standard of morals. It is now ready. Postpaid, 3c each; 100, $2.00.

Facts are the best possible form of argument. These pamphlets and fliers, many of them reprints of the best that has appeared in the Journal, give you the facts to use in your suffrage work.

JANE ADDAMS TESTIFIES.
By Alice Stone Blackwell. Postpaid, each 5c; per 100, $2.00.

VOTES AND ATHLETICS.
By Alice Stone Blackwell. Spicy presentation of anti-suffrage fallacies. It covers many States and many arguments. Price, postpaid, each 2c; per 100, 75c.

MASSACHUSETTS LAWS.
By Alice Stone Blackwell. Postpaid, 2 for 5c; per 100, $1.00.

SUFFRAGE AND TEMPERANCE.
By Alice Stone Blackwell. Facts and figures are given which you want to know. Price, 2c each; 100, $1.00.

THE THREE FOLD MENACE.
By Alice Stone Blackwell, answers three of the Anti's shopworn arguments. Price postpaid, 2c each; 100, $1.02.

THE WORTH OF A VOTE,
By Alice Stone Blackwell, shows what "The Worth of a Vote" has been to men, 2c each; per 100, 50c.

SUFFRAGE AND MORMONISM
By Alice Stone Blackwell, Postpaid, each, 3c; per 100, $2.00.

BALLOTS AND BROOMS.
By Alice Stone Blackwell. Illustrated. Short and to the point. Price, postpaid, each 3c; per 100, 50c.

A CAMPAIGN OF SLANDER.
By Alice Stone Blackwell. A brief answer to anti-suffrage charges against prominent suffrage leaders. Price, postpaid, each, 2c; per 100, 50c.

A TRUE STORY.
By Carrie Chapman Catt, which tells of Li Po Ton and San Francisco's Chinatown. Two for 5c; 100, $2.17.

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL AND SUFFRAGE NEWS
585 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.